

RULES OVERRUN AFTER HOT FIGHT

Insurgents and Regulars in
Clash in House.

CALENDAR DAY IS PROVIDED

Speaker Cannon Gets "Hot Under the Collar" When Champ Clark Asks Recapitulation, but Orders It After Reading "Hines" Precedents—Another Fight Scheduled March 15.

INSURGENTS DETERMINED.

Twenty-five Republican insurgents of the House met last night and resolved to oppose the present rules to the bitter end. They resolved to vote with the Democrats on all questions of rules at this session and to refuse to go into the Republican caucus at the next session unless assurances were given of a modification.

After a battle royal in the House yesterday, in which Speaker Cannon and Representative William Peter Hepburn, of Iowa, crossed swords with a vengeance, the House organization passed a resolution amending the rules of the House, providing a calendar Wednesday each week during a session of Congress, unless the House specifically votes otherwise. Inasmuch as the life of this Congress expires next Thursday, and no Congress can make rules binding a succeeding Congress, and the House is now operating under a special rule, Republican insurgents, to the number of twenty-six, and the solid Democratic strength, united in characterizing the action of the House organization as an attempt to throw up at the incoming House, with a view to preventing a real reform in the rules of the House.

They served notice before taking their "licking," which they got by a vote of 193 to 152, they would renew hostilities on March 15.

Speaker in Clash.
Speaker Cannon literally got "hot under the collar" and "red in the face" when, after Minority Leader Clark had demanded a recapitulation of the vote, and the Speaker had declined it, Representative Hepburn, from the Republican side, shouted at him: "It is the first time in twenty-two years I have ever heard such a request demanded."
The Speaker retorted testily, waving his fist in a threatening manner toward the Iowa: "I venture to remark that during that same time the gentleman never heard it affirmed."
At this juncture the Speaker crossed wires with Representative Hines. The latter, evidently desiring to call the Speaker's attention to the fact that he was on the wrong track, passed over one of his Congressional volumes, known as "Hines' Precedents," whereupon the Speaker, as if to quote some law in substantiation of his own position, read, in a loud voice:

"If the vote is close, the Speaker usually orders a recapitulation."

Cheers from Opponents.
Upon hearing this piece of information, the opponents of the new rule broke into loud cheers, and the Speaker pounded his desk with the energy of a trip-hammer. He completed the reading of the boom-erang, and then announced:

"Sooner than have a shadow cast on the action of the House on this question, the Speaker himself will order a recapitulation."

The Speaker had previously overruled an appeal from a decision of the chair, when Representative Clark, of Missouri, demanded a recapitulation, saying:

"The Chair declines to entertain such an appeal."
After all this row, a recapitulation failed to show a change of vote.

Words were not minced during the entire debate on the question. The insurgents and the Democrats alike called it a Trojan horse, "in the paunch of which," said Representative McKelvey, of Kansas, referring to those insurgents who had bolted the original plan to revise all the rules, "stealing notable cold feet can be seen sticking out."

Assaults Rules.
Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, said the House leaders were either "seeing a new light or breaking for cover before a storm." He said that even the Speaker himself had had resort to magazines and newspapers to determine the "correctness, and decency" to the existing rules.

"This resolution means nothing; it is a mere pretense," he said. "It is intended to stifle inquiries into a further reform of the rule which now declares that 'daily the Speaker shall order a call of committees.' He inquired why such a resolution should be reported to the House during the closing days of the session, when its provision could not possibly be of avail. Other speakers who talked in the same strain were Representatives Williams, of Mississippi, and Clark, of Missouri, of Missouri, Democrats, and Representatives Norris, of Nebraska; Gardner, of Massachusetts; and Murdock, of Kansas, Republicans.

Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, who brought in the resolution, said it was intended to accomplish three things, viz., to give a call of the calendars once a week except the last two weeks of each session, which could not be dispensed with except on a direct motion, and which would apply not only to the House, but to the United Calendar.

Rule Cleverly Worded.
He said the rule was so worded that even privileged bills could not displace the calendar Wednesday unless the House so voted.

Representatives Scott and Campbell, of Kansas, and Townsend, of Michigan, went with the insurgent body only to the point of establishing a regular calendar day, and Representatives Olmsted and Payne, regulars, supported this view. The Republicans who joined with the Democrats against the resolution were as follows: Boyd, Hinchey, Kinkaid, and Norris, of Nebraska; Carey, Cooper, Eech, Morse, and Nelson, of Wisconsin; Davis, Lindbergh, Stearns, and Volstead, of Minnesota; Ellis, of Missouri; Fowler, of New Jersey; Gardner and Lovering, of Massachusetts; Grimes and Marshall, North Dakota; Hagen, Hepburn, and Hubbard, of Iowa; Hayes, of California; Madison and Murdock, of Kansas, and Waldo, of New York.

Harriman Not Asked to Speak.
Austin, Tex., March 1.—The published report that E. H. Harriman has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the Texas legislature is without foundation. The matter of extending such an invitation to Mr. Harriman has never been submitted to or considered by the legislature.

AGREES TO HOUSE CHANGE.

The Senate yesterday passed the joint resolution of Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, appropriating \$350,000 for reconstructing the Hall of the House of Representatives, by making it smaller, to improve the acoustic properties.

The change has been recommended by many eminent authorities, including Ambassador James Bryce. The resolution passed the House Saturday.

TERRY IS CONFIRMED.

Will Be Assistant Treasurer and Stationed in New York.
The Senate, in executive session yesterday afternoon, confirmed the nomination of George S. Terry to be Assistant Treasurer at New York.

The Finance Committee, at a meeting in the morning, made a favorable report on the nomination, and no serious objection was offered to confirmation when the case came up in the Senate.

The name of Mr. Terry, who was assistant treasurer of the Republican National Committee in the last campaign, was sent to the Senate several weeks ago. An objection was raised to it, and it looked for a time as if favorable action on the nomination could not be had.

FOREST BILLS PASS HOUSE

Money Appropriated to Carry on Work for the First Year.

Expenditure of \$2,000,000 a Year Is Authorized for the Next Nine Years.

Another step forward in the movement establishing the Appalachian and White Mountain reserve was taken yesterday in the House of Representatives. By the vote of 157 to 147 it passed the substitute for the Senate bill of the last session. It paves the way for the States interested to work in co-operation with the Federal government.

To carry out the purpose of the bill a committee is to be appointed consisting of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Interior, and War, one Senator, and one Representative. An appropriation of \$100,000 is made to be used by the Secretary of Agriculture to effect the agreements between the States and the government and \$1,000,000 for the purchase of land in the first year.

In the next nine years an expenditure of \$2,000,000 every year is authorized, all payable out of the receipts of forest reserves, which now amount to about \$1,500,000 a year.

Mr. Weeks, of Massachusetts, made the opening speech in support of the bill, and Mr. Payne, of New York, the Republican leader, led in objection. He dwelt upon the state of the Treasury as the best reason for defeating the bill. "The project will cost the Treasury," he said, "\$300,000,000 before it was completed."

WHAT COL. COOK SAID STANDS

House Will Not Expunge Speech on the President.

Colorado Representative's Accusations More Cautious Than Those of Mr. Willett, Some Say.

All that Representative Cook, of Colorado, said about the President in his speech in the House last Thursday goes, and Mr. Cook said some pretty hot things.

Nearly every one was of the opinion that what Mr. Cook said was much more stinging than what Representative Willett, of New York, said a few weeks ago, for which he was ruled off the floor for the time and his remarks expunged from the record.

Now comes a committee of the House, with Mr. Mann, of Illinois, as chairman, saying that what Mr. Cook said was not in violation of the privileges of debate, and that there is nothing to be done about it. So the record stands, with some pages filled with wormwood for Mr. Roosevelt.

The Mann committee was appointed especially to consider Mr. Cook's speech and report to the House what should be done about it. Mr. Cook had been stopped in his delivery and denied permission to go on because it was assumed he was on an unparliamentary course and was breaking the House rules, which did not allow of too personal criticism.

The Mann committee says it was all right. Besides James R. Mann himself, these gentlemen, constituting the balance of the committee, signed the report: James D. Perkins, David J. Foster, Henry D. Clayton, and William M. Howard. This is what they reported, and the House accepted it:

"The select committee appointed to consider the remarks of Hon. George W. Cook, leave to report that we have carefully and critically examined the speech, and are of the opinion, and so report, that said speech does not, when treated as a whole, contain language in violation of the privileges of debate, and does not call for further action by the House."

PATTERSON MAY QUIT OFFICE.
Governor of Tennessee Expected to Emulate Sam Houston.

Memphis, March 1.—Gov. Patterson is weary of bitter politics. His most intimate friends are responsible for this statement. They declare they would not be surprised at any moment to hear of the governor emulating Sam Houston, former governor, who, mounted upon a horse, rode to Memphis from his mansion in Nashville during his term of office, crossed the Mississippi, then continued on to Texas, where he helped to kill Indians and later fought for the freedom of the State, afterward becoming its governor.

The action of the legislature in passing measures, including State-wide prohibition laws, over the governor's wishes is given as the cause.

"Gov. Patterson is tired of it all," said a schoolmate of the governor, whose home is in Memphis. "He was nominated by a majority over the rival Democratic candidate and was elected by a majority over all Republican opposition, yet members of his own party have turned against him. He may quit at any moment."

Always the Same.
Tharp's Berkeley Rye

612 F Street N. W. Phone Mala 1141. Special Private Delivery.

MR. TAFT'S SALARY IS AGAIN INCREASED

Senate Passes \$100,000 Item
in Sundry Civil Bill.

SOLONS SET NEW SPEED RECORD

Measure Carrying \$138,000,000 Appropriation Is Enacted by Upper House in Two Hours—Many Distinct Improvements Authorized—Canal Bonds Decreased to \$130,000,000.

Just to show how speedily it can transact business when there is a scarcity of time, and to put the House to shame for expending three legislative days and one "legislative night" on the sundry civil bill, the Senate yesterday passed that measure in two hours.

As reported in the Senate, and as it was subsequently passed, the budget carried an appropriation of \$138,000,000, which is more than \$1,000,000 increase over the House bill adopted.

When it is taken into consideration that this bill carried \$111,558,083.23 appropriations in 1908, it will be seen that the two hours' deliberation yesterday was notable from a financial standpoint.

All Big Bills Passed.

Apparently exultant at the disposal of all save two appropriation bills, the elder lawmakers displayed no animosity, and yesterday rushed through the bill with few interruptions. Aside from several interesting amendments added by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, the most important changes proposed when Senators individually transpired a number of amendments.

Senator Foraker won his point on an amendment appropriating \$120,000 for the payment to the Roman Catholic Church for property taken in Porto Rico by the United States army. Several Democratic Senators objected to this measure, but their points of order against it were lost by an overwhelming vote when the question was submitted to the Senate.

Senator Hale insured the enactment of a provision limited by his committee whereby Mr. Taft is allowed \$5,000 for traveling expenses. This will increase the new President's salary to \$100,000 if the House decides not to change the present pending bill placing his compensation at \$75,000.

Not only did the Senate pass this item, but it also made other liberal allowances for the Executive Mansion, the total additional appropriation under this head being \$600,000. The bill also provides for additional accommodations for the offices of the President.

Another important item that elicited comment was the increase of the amount of bonds authorized for the Panama Canal construction to \$150,000,000. Objection by Senator Clay reduced the measure to its original amount, \$130,000,000.

Following the example set by the House regarding the Secret Service, the Senate returned the same restricted appropriation.

Public Buildings Authorized.
Unavailing objection was made to the item allowing the Interior Department an increase of nearly \$17,000 for public buildings. Of this amount \$5,000 is for the Court of Claims building in this city. The Senate Office Building is allowed \$125,000; the Geological Survey gets increases amounting to \$20,000.

An amusing series of incidents occurred during the discussion, when Senators were submitting individual amendments. Senator Hale failed to provide an appropriation for exhibitions, and Senator Dewey was the first to come forward with such a provision.

He asked that \$25,000 be given to aid the Hudson-Pulitzer Centennial Exposition to be held in New York September 27 to October 2 next. A point of order by Mr. Hale prevented the appropriation.

The next proposal of this nature came from Senator Fry, of Maine. Senator Hale's colleague, who asked that \$200,000 be expended by the Secretary of State for representation at the International Exposition at Brussels in 1910.

He explained that Belgium had been very kind to the United States in exhibition matters in the past, and suggested that it was only right and proper that a fitting response be made to the invitation extended by the government of Belgium to the United States.

"I hope my colleague will not object to this appropriation," said Mr. Fry, appealing.

"I cannot do it," replied Mr. Hale. "I am tired of this exposition business. I make the point of order against the amendment."

Senator Fry looked very much annoyed and hurried out of the chamber.

Carter Strikes Snag.
A few minutes later Senator Carter offered an amendment appropriating money for representation of the United States at the International Exposition to be given by Austria-Hungary at Vienna next year.

He pleaded with Senator Hale to allow the amendment and cut down the appropriation to meet his own ideas of what was proper to be expended.

But Mr. Hale refused to yield, replying that such proposals should be referred to the Senate Committee on Expositions. Senator Carter accepted the situation by expressing regret that the Senate felt called upon to treat an invitation from a foreign government in that way.

For the improvement of Potomac Park in this city, the Senate passed an amendment containing an increase of \$50,000, which will allow the District authorities to commence the construction of a river-side drive east of the causeway of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge.

The sum of \$1,000 was given for the relocation and necessary grading of the "Wholesale" market, bounded by Tenth, Eleventh, B, and Little B streets, in order to improve the approach to the new National Museum building.

An additional appropriation of \$53,700 was awarded to construct a new wing to the Freedmen's Hospital, and \$5,000 was given as an increase in the salaries of the attendants of that institution.

Among the decreases made in the bill are the striking out of an item of \$100,000 for continuing present exhibition, and increase of collections for the Smithsonian Institution; an item of \$150,000 for special examinations for the division of naturalization; an item of \$150,000 for a testing machine for the Bureau of Standards; and an item of \$10,000 for paleontological researches by the Geological Survey.

MEXICAN SHOCKS CONTINUE.
Disturbances of Almost Daily Occurrence, but Little Damage Done.

Mexico City, March 1.—Advices from points on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec report that earthquake shocks of unusual severity, accompanied by loud subterranean noises, were experienced by the people of the towns of Tehuantepec and of other places in that section during the last three days. These seismic disturbances have been occurring almost daily in some portions of the State of Oaxaca during the last few months, but they have done little damage to property.

FAREWELL TO ROOSEVELT

The executive offices at the White House were crowded yesterday with friends and well-wishers of President Roosevelt, who called to bid him farewell.

A farewell luncheon was given to close personal friends, chief among whom, perhaps, were the Ambassador from France, J. J. Jusserand, and all the members of the "tennis cabinet," and others in social and official life. In the course of his address to his immediate official family the President said:

"No administration has ever had finer or more loyal service than you have given."

Congress was well represented among the day's visitors, and many of the members were accompanied by their friends and relatives.

The Washington newspaper men, with forty or fifty others from Baltimore, were received by the President. He made a short speech expressing his appreciation of the friendly relations he had had with them during his administration.

Secretary Loch also came in for expressions of kindly feeling from friends, who called to express their regret at his impending departure from official life in this city.

MERGER CENSURE UNSETTLED

Every Member of Committee to Report as He Pleases.

Canvass of Senate Investigators Shows Majority Believe President Acted Without Authority.

Every member of the Senate Judiciary Committee is free to report as he pleases to the Senate on the legality of the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation and to add what he thinks of the part President Roosevelt played in the consolidation.

The Judiciary Committee is unable to agree on a form of report or on two forms of reports. Two reports were submitted at a final meeting of the committee on this subject yesterday.

Both reports were of a subcommittee, appointed to take evidence and which did take the evidence of George W. Perkins, of J. P. Morgan & Co., and of Grant B. Schley, of Moore & Schley, stock brokers, New York, both firms having been active in advancing negotiations which resulted in the merger being effected with President Roosevelt's consent.

The majority of the subcommittee found the combination was in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and that the President acted without authority of law in permitting the combination to be made.

The majority report of the subcommittee of five was agreed to by Senators Culler and Overman, Democrats, and Kittredge, Republican. Two members of the subcommittee, Senators Clark, of Wyoming, and Dillingham, of Vermont, filed a report to the effect that the President was in no wise to be criticized for his part in the transaction because he did not feel it his duty at a time of public calamity either to consent to the merger or to forbid it, and those two Senators hold that he did neither.

These two reports will doubtless be submitted to the Senate with the indorsement of the Senators making them. Senator Rayner, a member of the Judiciary Committee, will indorse the views of the majority report without question.

Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, another member of the Judiciary Committee, will indorse the minority report with a qualification in which he will decline positively to take the ground that any law has actually been violated, and Senator Foraker, also of the same committee, will present the same position, expressing doubt of the propriety of expressing a conclusion on the legal status of the case.

It is understood both Senators will agree that the President did not have authority to do this. This account for eight members of the Judiciary Committee, which is composed of thirteen Senators. The others are Senators Bacon, of Georgia; Dewey, of New York; Knox, of Pennsylvania; Fulton, of Oregon, and Clarke, of Arkansas.

Senator Fulton, of Oregon, may support the majority report with modifications. The position of Senator Bacon is doubtful, and Senator Dewey is expected to agree with the minority. Senator Knox may not volunteer any opinion.

It is figured that evidently a majority of the whole committee will intimate that the President acted without authority, but some Senators—Senator Bacon, for one—will avoid an expression of the Senate to that effect, and will not flatly make such a declaration, because if this were the final conclusion they believe it would make the President liable to impeachment proceedings.

INAUGURAL ACCIDENTS.

Carpenter Falls from Stand in the Pension Office and Dies.

E. Melvin Swann, twenty-seven years old, a carpenter, living at 1341 Four-and-a-half street, died at Casualty Hospital shortly before noon yesterday from injuries received when he fell fifteen feet from the President's stand at the Pension Office.

Frank Caden, thinner, is at Emergency Hospital, suffering from injuries received when he fell from the fourth story of a building in the rear of 617 D street north-west, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Caden, who is thirty-five years old, is in a critical condition.

Valuable Books Stolen.

London, March 1.—The library of Lincoln's Inn, which has been used for 500 years by judges and barristers for purposes of research, has been despoiled of some dozen of its greatest treasures, dating from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The loss has just been discovered, but it is evident that some unknown thief has been operating in the library for the past year.

ADIEU TO FRIENDS

President Gives Luncheon to "Tennis Cabinet."

EULOGIZES "JIM" GARFIELD

Roosevelt Invites Men with Whom He Has Played at Boxing, Hunting, Riding, and Other Sports—Praises All and Calls Them the Ablest Servants Any President Ever Had.

President Roosevelt gave a farewell luncheon yesterday to the members of the "tennis cabinet" and other close personal friends in official and social life. In greeting his guests, the President said:

"Gentlemen: You are here nominally as members, or to meet the members, of the 'tennis cabinet'; that is, as men with whom I have played at tennis, hunting, riding, walking, or boxing; with whom I have been on the round-up, or in the mountains, or in the ranch country. But really, as you know, you are here because you are the men and because you represent the men with whom I have worked while I have been President. No administration has ever had an able or more devoted set of public servants."

"It is through you and those like you that I have done the major part of what has been accomplished under this administration. Moreover, in the vast number of cases the doing of the work itself has been your only reward. The credit has come to me, to the Chief of the administration."

Guests Whom He Chose.

Old Bill Sewall, a Maine guide; Justice Moody, of the Supreme Court of the United States; "Yellowstone" Kelly, who ranched it with President Roosevelt on the Little Missouri years ago; Ambassador Jusserand, of France; "Jack" Abernathy, of Oklahoma, "who catches 'em alive"; Postmaster General George von Lengerke Meyer; "Judge" Heffelfinger, former famous football guard; Secretary Garfield, Seth Bullock, first sheriff of Deadwood, and a score of others were President Roosevelt's guests at the luncheon.

They were all there as members of, or to meet, the "tennis cabinet." Conversation galloped. The guests were selected by the President.

The real "tennis cabinet," and the men who in a great measure were behind the thorough co-operation and hearty praise of the Chief Executive, are Secretary of State Bacon, Postmaster General Meyer, Secretary Garfield, Assistant Secretary Winthrop, Controller of the Currency Murray, Commissioner of Corporations Smith, and Chief Forester Pinchot.

Singles Out Garfield.
In the address made by President Roosevelt, "Jim" Garfield's name led all the rest, the President referring to him as "the type of what a good public servant should be" and "a man who for the last two years has been one of the most useful Cabinet ministers who ever sat at the Cabinet table."

Those who attended the luncheon were the French Ambassador, Secretary Bacon, Mr. Justice Moody, the Postmaster General, Secretary Newberry, Secretary Garfield, Secretary Loch, Solicitor General Hoyt, Assistant Secretary O'Laughlin, Assistant Secretary Winthrop, Assistant Secretary Satterlee, Assistant Attorney General Woodruff, Assistant Secretary Phillips, Controller Murray, Commissioner Leupp, Commissioner Neill, Commissioner Smith, Commissioner McIlhenney, Hon. John C. Rose, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Hon. Lyman M. Bass, Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Mr. James B. Reynolds, Mr. W. W. Heffelfinger, Capt. Luther S. Kelly ("Yellowstone Kelly"), the President's first met on the Little Missouri, at present Indian agent in Arizona; Mr. W. W. Sewall, the President's old guide; Capt. Seth Bullock, Commissioner Keefe, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, and John Abernathy.

As a token of their respect and esteem the members of the "tennis cabinet" presented the President with a handsome bronze statuette, by Proctor, showing a crouching cougar.

Visitors from Congress.
The large Congressional delegation which called on the President during the day, many of them accompanied by relatives and friends, consisted of Senators Fry, Beveridge, Guggenheim, Brown, Le Follette, Dixon, Dooliver, Piles, McCumber, and Du Pont, and Representatives Bingham, Andrews, Sulzer, Bates, Knapp, Madden, Davidson, Washburn, Bradley, Parsons, Calder, Allen, Foster, Prince, Hamilton, McKinley, Graft, Landis, Graham, Wagner, Lamar, O'Connell, Sloop, Small, Gilham, Campbell, Langley, Folkner, Reynolds, Lund, Foster of Illinois, and Foster of Indiana.

The department and other officials included Commissioner Capers, Deputy Controller Mitchell, Postmaster Barnes, Register Vernou, Judge Terrell, and Corporal Tanner.

As the representative of the Masonic Fraternity of the District of Columbia, Grand Master Henry K. Simpson called to bid the President good-by and express the good wishes of his brother Masons of the District.

Secretary Loch was likewise the recipient of many testimonials of good will. Of the hosts who visited the White House during the day many are personal friends of the President's private secretary, and they expressed regret that he was going out of office.

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